MISSOURI

DIVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

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IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE BULLETIN

Provider Bulletin News: Due to budget constraints, paper copies of bulletins will no longer be distributed by DMS. Bulletins are now available only at the DMS Website. http://www.dss.mo.gov/dms/pages/bulletins.htm Please note new website address.

Bulletins will remain on this site only until incorporated into the provider manuals as appropriate, then deleted.

Missouri Medicaid News: Missouri Medicaid providers may sign-up to receive automatic notifications of all bulletins and other official Missouri Medicaid communications via e-mail. Providers and other interested parties are urged to go to the DMS website to subscribe to the e-mail list.

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MC+ MANAGED CARE

The information contained in this bulletin applies to coverage by the MC+ fee-for-service and Medicaid fee-for-service programs. The MC+ fee-for-service and Medicaid fee-for-service programs also provide coverage for those services carved out of the MC+ Managed Care benefit for MC+ Managed Care enrollees. Questions regarding services included in the MC+ Managed Care benefit should be directed to the enrollee's MC+ Managed Care health plan. Please check the patient's eligibility status prior to delivering a service.

IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

The 2004 immunization schedule indicates new recommendations for childhood immunizations (see attached) and it may also be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nip. The Recommended Childhood Immunization Schedule was developed by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). State Medicaid agencies are required by Section 1905 (r) (1) of the Social Security Act to provide appropriate immunizations under the Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program, also known as the Healthy Children and Youth (HCY) Program, according to the ACIP schedule. This schedule is reviewed annually by the ACIP, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP).

No noted changes were found in the schedule other than changes to the footnotes.

Footnote changes included latest age when final doses of a vaccine should be given and information regarding intranasally influenza vaccine. Reference 2004 Immunization Schedule footnotes for more information.

Note: According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Missouri is an at-risk state for hepatitis A disease. Because of the incidence of disease, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends that all Missouri VFC-eligible children receive hepatitis A vaccine. This is also included as part of the HCY/EPSDT screening. Section IV states to follow the ACIP recommended immunization guidelines.

Appropriate immunizations must be provided during a full HCY screening unless medically contraindicated or refused by the parent or guardian of the patient. The provider may bill for a full HCY screen if all other screening components are performed and it is documented in the medical record that the appropriate immunizations were not provided due to medically contraindicated or refusal by parent or guardian.

If immunizations are given by someone other than the billing provider it must be documented in the medical record that follow-up was completed or clearly documented that the immunizations were given.

If vaccine is not available due to shortage it must be documented in child=s medical record as, Avaccine not available@ as the vaccine becomes available follow-up must be completed to ensure those children are immunized.

Provider Communications
(800) 392-0938
or
(573) 751-2896

Recommended Childhood and Adolescent Immunization Schedule UNITED STATES • JANUARY–JUNE 2004

Vaccine ▼ / Age ▶	Birth	1 mo	2 mo	4 mo	6 mo	12 mo	15 mo	18 mo	24 mo	4–6 y	11–12 y	13–18 y
Hepatitis B[1]	HepB #1	HepB #2			HepB #3				HepB Series			
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis[2]			DTaP	DTaP	DTaP		DTaP			DTaP	Td	Td
Haemophilus influenzae type b[3]			Hib	Hib	Hib[3]	Hib						
Inactivated Poliovirus			IPV	IPV	IPV					IPV		
Measles, Mumps, Rubella[4]						MMR #1				MMR #2	MMR #2	
Varicella[5]						Varicella			Varicella			
Pneumococcal[6]			PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV			PCV	PPV		
Vaccines below red line are for selected populations												
Hepatitis A[7]									Hepatitis A Series			
Influenza[8]					Influenza (Yearly)							

This schedule indicates the recommended ages for routine administration of currently licensed childhood vaccines, as of December 1, 2003, for children through age 18 years. Any dose not given at the recommended age should be given at any subsequent visit when indicated and feasible. ▬ Indicates age groups that warrant special effort to administer those vaccines not previously given. Additional vaccines may be licensed and recommended during the year. Licensed combination vaccines may be used whenever any components of the combination are indicated and the vaccine's other components are not contraindicated. Providers should consult the manufacturers' package inserts for detailed recommendations. Clinically significant adverse events that follow immunization should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Guidance about how to obtain and complete a VAERS form can be found on the Internet: *www.vaers.org* or by calling 800-822-7967.

▬ Range of recommended ages
▬ Preadolescent assessment
▨ Only if mother HBsAg(-)
▬ Catch-up vaccination

Keep track of your child's immunizations with the

CDC Childhood Immunization Scheduler:

www.cdc.gov/nip/kidstuff/scheduler.htm

The Childhood and Adolescent Immunization Schedule

is approved by:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention *www.cdc.gov/nip*
- American Academy of Pediatrics *www.aap.org*
- American Academy of Family Physicians *www.aafp.org*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

More information regarding vaccine administration can be obtained from these organizations' websites or by calling the

CDC National Immunization Hotline:

800-232-2522
ENGLISH

800-232-0233
ESPAÑOL

Footnotes

Recommended Childhood and Adolescent Immunization Schedule UNITED STATES • JANUARY–JUNE 2004

1. **Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine.** All infants should receive the first dose of hepatitis B vaccine soon after birth and before hospital discharge; the first dose may also be given by age 2 months if the infant's mother is hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) negative. Only monovalent HepB can be used for the birth dose. Monovalent or combination vaccine containing HepB may be used to complete the series. Four doses of vaccine may be administered when a birth dose is given. The second dose should be given at least 4 weeks after the first dose, except for combination vaccines which cannot be administered before age 6 weeks. The third dose should be given at least 16 weeks after the first dose and at least 8 weeks after the second dose. The last dose in the vaccination series (third or fourth dose) should not be administered before age 24 weeks.

Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers should receive HepB and 0.5 mL of Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG) within 12 hours of birth at separate sites. The second dose is recommended at age 1 to 2 months. The last dose in the immunization series should not be administered before age 24 weeks. These infants should be tested for HBsAg and antibody to HBsAg (anti-HBs) at age 9 to 15 months.

Infants born to mothers whose HBsAg status is unknown should receive the first dose of the HepB series within 12 hours of birth. Maternal blood should be drawn as soon as possible to determine the mother's HBsAg status; if the HBsAg test is positive, the infant should receive HBIG as soon as possible (no later than age 1 week). The second dose is recommended at age 1 to 2 months. The last dose in the immunization series should not be administered before age 24 weeks.

2. **Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine.** The fourth dose of DTaP may be administered as early as age 12 months, provided 6 months have elapsed since the third dose and the child is unlikely to return at age 15 to 18 months. The final dose in the series should be given at age ≥4 years. **Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids (Td)** is recommended at age 11 to 12 years if at least 5 years have elapsed since the last dose of tetanus and diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccine. Subsequent routine Td boosters are recommended every 10 years.

3. ***Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) conjugate vaccine.** Three Hib conjugate vaccines are licensed for infant use. If PRP-OMP (PedvaxHIB or ComVax [Merck]) is administered at ages 2 and 4 months, a dose at age 6 months is not required. DTaP/Hib combination products should not be used for primary immunization in infants at ages 2, 4 or 6 months but can be used as boosters following any Hib vaccine. The final dose in the series should be given at age ≥12 months.

4. **Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR).** The second dose of MMR is recommended routinely at age 4 to 6 years but may be administered during any visit, provided at least 4 weeks have elapsed since the first dose and both doses are administered beginning at or after age 12 months. Those who have not previously received the second dose should complete the schedule by the 11- to 12-year-old visit.

5. **Varicella vaccine.** Varicella vaccine is recommended at any visit at or after age 12 months for susceptible children (i.e., those who lack a reliable history of chickenpox). Susceptible persons age ≥13 years should receive 2 doses, given at least 4 weeks apart.

6. **Pneumococcal vaccine.** The heptavalent **pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)** is recommended for all children age 2 to 23 months. It is also recommended for certain children age 24 to 59 months. The final dose in the series should be given at age ≥12 months. **Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV)** is recommended in addition to PCV for certain high-risk groups. See *MMWR* 2000;49(RR-9):1-38.

7. **Hepatitis A vaccine.** Hepatitis A vaccine is recommended for children and adolescents in selected states and regions and for certain high-risk groups; consult your local public health authority. Children and adolescents in these states, regions, and high-risk groups who have not been immunized against hepatitis A can begin the hepatitis A immunization series during any visit. The 2 doses in the series should be administered at least 6 months apart. See *MMWR* 1999;48(RR-12):1-37.

8. **Influenza vaccine.** Influenza vaccine is recommended annually for children age ≥6 months with certain risk factors (including but not limited to children with asthma, cardiac disease, sickle cell disease, human immunodeficiency virus infection, and diabetes; and household members of persons in high-risk groups [see *MMWR* 2003;52(RR-8):1-36]) and can be administered to all others wishing to obtain immunity. In addition, healthy children age 6 to 23 months are encouraged to receive influenza vaccine if feasible, because children in this age group are at substantially increased risk of influenza-related hospitalizations. For healthy persons age 5 to 49 years, the intranasally administered live-attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV) is an acceptable alternative to the intramuscular trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine (TIV). See *MMWR* 2003;52(RR-13):1-8. Children receiving TIV should be administered a dosage appropriate for their age (0.25 mL if age 6 to 35 months or 0.5 mL if age ≥3 years). Children age ≤8 years who are receiving influenza vaccine for the first time should receive 2 doses (separated by at least 4 weeks for TIV and at least 6 weeks for LAIV).